

Exercise 2.2

In each of the following give the correct Latin form for the word in parentheses; then translate the whole sentence

- 1 Scintilla filiam (calls).
- 2 Horātia casam (enters) et (Scintilla) salūtat.
- 3 Horātia Scintillam (helps).
- 4 Scintilla Horātiam laudat et fābulam (tells).
- 5 Horātia (happy) est.

Exercise 2.3

Translate into Latin

- 1 Horatia is carrying water into the house.
- 2 She is tired but she hurries.
- 3 She enters the house and calls Scintilla.
- 4 Scintilla praises (her) daughter.

Chapter 3

Latin nouns are divided into classes, called *declensions*.

1st declension nouns, with nominative ending **-a**, follow this pattern:

<i>nominative</i> (subject)	puell-a
<i>accusative</i> (object)	puell-am

2nd declension nouns, with nominative ending **-us** or **-er**, follow this pattern:

<i>nominative</i> (subject)	colōn-us	pu-er	ag-er
<i>accusative</i> (object)	colōn-um	puer-um	agr-um

Notice that there are two types of nouns ending **-er**; one type keeps the **e** of the nominative in the other cases, e.g. **puer**, **puer-um**; the other drops it, e.g. **ager**, **agr-um**.

Exercise 3.1

Translate

- 1 Quīntus agrum intrat et Flaccum vocat.
- 2 puer colōnum iuvat.
- 3 colōnus filium laudat.
- 4 Horātia casam intrat et Scintillam vocat.
- 5 puella fēminam iuvat.
- 6 Scintilla filiam laudat.